THE Bombay Guzette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,500, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance—RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

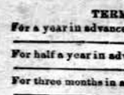
THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. CLEMSTER, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

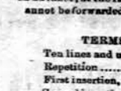
THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE



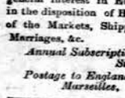
WITH QUICK DESPATCH, the fine A 1 Ship "ELOISA" has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to D. H. CAMA & Co.

Steam Communication to Singapore and Hongkong.



THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," (1,200 Tons, and 250 H. P.) J. E. BETHAM, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY the 14th February instant. The accommodation for First Class Passengers are superior. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 6th February 1863.

(In direct Communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 4 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

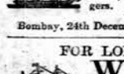
The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16, *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *First-class £7, second-class £5 10s.*; *children* over 2 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *vid* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. LAMPERTI,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

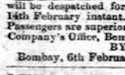


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, Captain BLACKBURN, to Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingra, Bunder Abbas, Mooshire, and Busorah, punctually at noon, on the 11th instant.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Cochin calling at the intermediate Ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, punctually at 5 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.
Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Beypore, by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.



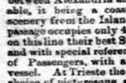
THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 800 Tons, and 200 H. P., GEORGE BEYTS, Commander, to the above port 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Dwarka, should sufficient inducement offer.)

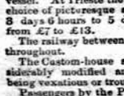
THE S. S. "ENGINEER," R. BARTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
N. B.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.



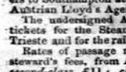
THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.
For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.
For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY the 9th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 7th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; has Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon, positively.
For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaspurakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 7th February 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edwin Fox*, Captain MACLEAN, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MACLEAN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mornington*, Captain GUTHRIE, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain GUTHRIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo per *Salamanca*, Captain Livesay, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Livesay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

NOTICE.—VISITORS TO MAHABULESHWUR are informed that the Pusurnee Ghaut between Waree and the Hills will be closed on and after the 10th instant.

The road *via* the Taree or Chickloe Ghaut will however be available.

HARRY RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel,
For MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, Chief Engineer.
3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have THIS DAY commenced business as COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., in connection with Messrs. COWASJEE, GOLDIC & Co., of London.

MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA.
NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE BILLIA.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above-Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 27th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company.
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.
Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Rev. DAVID WILLIAMSON, of the "Harbour Mission Union," will conduct Public Worship on board the *Sailor Prince*, on Sabbath first, at 11 A.M.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granmite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisoon Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.
Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, on the Bowla Close, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.

Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to give security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the reject on of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support an l patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fo.t, 1st Dec. 1862.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article intending purchasers are requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Empress of India*:—
A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parrasha Candles.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the
Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasc, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephants, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next, 1863; and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ One hundred Boats for Twelve days.

It is therefore recommended, that such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March, that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at Ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing off such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces, will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. C. GIBSON, Colonial Secretary.
WALLACE & Co.,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 12th December, 1862. Agents for H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 *Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar, in November*, 1862.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Weight. Kalangies.	Manjadies.	Total. K.	M.	Value. Rs. A. P.	Total value. Rs. A. P.	Rate of valuation in Pagodas. Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
1	Aney	20	1	1/20	—	13	—	—	28 7 0	—	7 Star Pagodas.	
2	Aney	—	3	1/30	—	11 2	—	—	17 10 0	—	13 do.	
3	Masegee	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	
4	Kalippo	—	11	—	—	4½	—	—	25 9 1	—	30 Star Pagodas.	
5	Korowell	—	14	—	—	3½	—	—	8 1 2	—	14 do.	
6	Peesel	—	19	—	—	9	1	0½	6 4 2	88 10 1	4 do.	
7	Kalippo	30	5	—	—	12	—	—	7 10 0	—	25 do.	
8	Korowell	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	5 12 0	—	12 do.	
9	Peesel	—	13	—	—	4½	—	—	1 9 1	—	2 do.	
10	Anoothary	50	14	1/40	—	3	—	—	21 10 2	—	14 Star Pagodas.	
11	Kalippo	—	20	—	—	4½	—	—	12 9 1	—	16 do.	
12	Korowell	—	6	—	—	4½	—	—	7 1 2	—	9 do.	
13	Peesel	—	53	—	—	14	—	—	8 12 1	—	3½ do.	
14	Aney	80	20	1/20	—	3½	—	—	16 12 2	—	12 Star Pagodas.	
15	Masegee	—	14	—	—	7½	—	—	15 15 2	—	13 do.	
16	Kalippo	—	19	—	—	6½	—	—	7 15 1	—	7 do.	
17	Korowell	—	19	—	—	13½	—	—	5 5. 2	—	2½ do.	
18	Peesel	—	78	—	—	—	1	13½	—	46 8 3		
19	Vadivee	100	—	5/40	2	18½	—	—	—	—		
20	excluding	200	—	3/40	3	16½	—	—	200 6 0	200 6 0	7 Star Pagodas.	
21	Madengee	400	—	1/40	2	—	8	15½	—	—		
22		600	—		4	3½	—	—				
23	Thools	800	—		2	—	—	—	86 10 0	86 10 0	—	3 do.
24		1000	—		2	1½	—	—	—	—		
25	Masottool		—		2	14½	—	—	8 9 1	—	3 Rupees.	
26	Shell Pearls		—		5	8	—	—	46 4 0	—	2½ Star Pagodas.	
					—	—	8	2½		54 13 1		
					Total..	29	18			542 0 3		

Selavetorre, 30th November, 1862.

W. C. TWYNAM.
JAMES WORSLEY.
H. M. PATCHICO.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN WOMAN a situation to proceed to England either Overland or *via* Cape. Apply to Mrs. HUNTER, 33rd Lines, Colaba.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bank Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.
Bombay, 16th January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, pollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand GERMAN PIANOFORTE, in excellent condition, with stool complete. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, Spring Capped, latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case Watch, by John Jones. Also, Arnulph's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought Iron SAFES, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. SHAND & Co., Colombo.

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to
JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEWUNBAYE WIDOW.
Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
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COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Frontings, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Rubber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
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CRYSTALIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—Just received a few PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the Neilgherries, Coonoor, and Wellington. Also a few of the Hill Tribes, such as Kotas, Korumbas, and Todas, men and females.
A few copies of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Apply to Jewajee Ruttonjee Sons, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
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Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and it is many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information, general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are indicated, except the outside, and the advertisements, as regards exterior, the Press and Printing lodging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous and unpracticable livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed when ever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separete sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads. Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

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WITH
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COMMERCIAL YEAR OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.
28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST OR HARMONIUM PLAYER, by which a Person without the knowledge of Music, can play the common Hymn Tunes, Psalms, and Chants. It can easily be applied to or detached from any existing Organ or Harmonium, and is not liable to derangement. The whole of the tunes in *Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book* have been arranged for the Antiphonel.

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No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap. Cash ..... Rs. 100

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No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action; each instrument is provided with a well-made box with lock and key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to 280

No. 4. The "BOX" HARMONIUM, is so constructed as to fold up and let down into a small square box about 20 inches long, and 12 by 16 broad and deep; its tone is similar to the MINIMA 130

No. 5. SERAFINA ANGELICA or HARMONIFLUTE, is a perfect little gem, well adapted for use on board ship, as it can be folded up and carried in a bag 125

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☞ *About 80 instruments to select from, comprising the above six kinds.*

No. 7. Elegantly published plain oak, with nine stops for the new instrument called *Anisophonal*, by the application of which music of any kind can be played without the necessity of understanding *notation (or music)* while performing with the instruments 400

☞ *Two only of this kind left.*

No. 8. HANDSOME ROSEWOOD, with two *(double)* rows of keys, giving tone of about 12 different qualities. The lower part of this instrument has a foot pedal that acts upon a swell like an organ 650

☞ *Four of this kind left.*

No. 9. GRAND ORGAN HARMONIUM, with metal pipes enclosed in a handsome oakwood front carved and moulded, standing 8 feet high. This instrument has two rows of keys. *(swell and great Organ)*, and a hand blower at the back; it can be played fully with the upper row of keys coupled on the lower manual. A great many stops are in this beautiful Organ Harmonium... 800

No. 9. OAK WOOD, 16 stops, with composition movements to the Bass and Treble separately; percussion action, &c., fitted for Antiphonal mechanism. This Harmonium is well secured with Zinc plate and is very strongly made 800

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No. 13. ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM EXTRA SIZE. This magnificent instrument has double rows of keys, and is fitted with 22 stops, there is a distinct *swell*, blowing apparatus at the back, &c., altogether the finest and largest Harmonium ever made by Alexandre 1,200

No. 14. RODULPH'S HARMONIUMS. Two of this new Maker's instruments are on hand; they are remar

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 7th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	1½ prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	19 "
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	4,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 discd.
Shares	100-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 discd.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs.p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Comia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Ismaile Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1855-56	}	94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	210
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (4th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 415 to 420
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 415 to 430
New Comrawutee	" 420 to 425
Old Compta	" 425 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 530 to 535
New Barsee, and Naggar	" 412 to 415
Old Veravul	" 365 to 370
New Khandeish	" 408 to 410
Old Puratchee	" 389 to 385
New Accote	" 425 to 426
Old Kumpta	" 380 to 385

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black " 32 to 33
and White) " 38 to 40
Niger " 27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
ESTABLISHED
1848, *and by Imperial Decree of* 1852.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,640,000)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the undermentioned places as also on the principal towns of Continental Europe, on Martinique, Pondicherry, Karr chee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0½d. "
On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight	Fr.	2-57 cts. "
3 Do. Do.	"	2-54 " "
On Demand	"	2-51 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per an. allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances must be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	5	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On ..... or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission, charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11½d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FREELING,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.	
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.	
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do.				
On Ireland do.				
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
" Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"	
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"	
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.		do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	per	ann.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	7	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	3	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.		
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	per do.	
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.		do.	
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.	

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 5	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 4 Feb.
6	Pride of the Ocean	Kyle	London 8 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Feb. 6	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Gogo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Dr. and Mrs. Valentine; Colonel and Mrs. Willmans, and 2 children, and 117 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—97 natives.
Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—205 natives.
Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Gogo.—20 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Margaret Jane*, W. Bousted, bound to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee and Bushire, yesterday:—
Ship *Hanover*, for Calcutta, early.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Cospatrick.—1 case Mango Chutney and Curry Powder, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 3 cases Sundries, Eduljee Jamsetjee.

Walmer Castle.—100 cases Olibanum, 22½ cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee & Co.; 250 bags Gingeely Seed, 375 cwt., 1300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Khimjee Visram; 30 cases Chundroor, 66 cwt., Harry Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Fanny Forsyth.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Macnee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Fort William.—355 bales Cotton, 1,242½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Huttheysing.

Delhi.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Hajee Zoola Mooktasaw 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nosserwanjee Merwanjee.

Harmonides.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Heurez and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee; 130 bales Wool, 390 cwt., Jaitha Purshotum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Amandjee; 251 bales Cotton, 878½ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.

Natolia.—59 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 175½ bales Cotton, 614½ cwt., Gunesdass Curneedass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Cama and Co.

Queen of England.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Visram Passoo; 175 bales Cotton, 512½ cwt., Meersasoon Moosey 65 bales Wool, 211 cwt., Manchejee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Rosalie.—3 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Damodar Tickumjee.

Uncas.—18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., C. Warwick.

Queen of the Seas.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Munchershaw Cursetjee.

Shakespear.—500 bundles Surseesced, 250 cwt., 100 bags Country Galls, 116 cwt., Dewjee Mackney.

Resolute.—200 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Trenton.—1,500 bags Linseed, 2,250 cwt., Govindjee Hurry and Co.

Patinurus.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jewraz Mugjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jayisinghboy Huttheesing; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Govurdhun Purshotum.

Margaret Kerr.—59 bales Cotton 175 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt. H. Byne; 29 bales Wool, 87 cwt., Velljee Panchabhoy.

G. W. Hound.—500 bales Cotton, 1,751 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

Protector.—50 bundles Hemp, 42½ cwt., Ruttonjee Ludha.

Gimber.—314 bales Cotton, 1,099 cw., Premchund, Roychund; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Tasmania.—50 bales Cotton, 1,075 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 150 bales Cotton 525 cwt., Manecly Pandoorang.

Malakoff.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Moreno.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Homraz Wagjee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Wagjee Homraz & Co.

Mornington.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Muthoordass Rogowjee; 66 bales Cotton, 231 cwt., Dhunjee Narron.

Bosphorus.—300 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Mugjee and Co.; 590 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Megjee Cursondass and Co.

For Havre.

Eloina.—105 bales Cotton, 355 cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Malta*—31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Malta.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
393 Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.
513 General Havelock, Spowart—Cursetjee & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
682 Velocity, Sinclair—Fleming & Co.
FOR MAULMAIN.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—McIver & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

	FROM LONDON.	
433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	Nov. 12
513	General Havelock, Spowart.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	
882	Punjaub.	
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 5
749	Ramillies, Denory.	Dec. 21
733	Salo, Nardgren.	Dec. 2
492	Sirocco, Winchester.	
399	Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
	Westward Ho!—Wilkinson.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
963	Ann Buckle, Toulinson.	Nov. 26
680	Campbell, Meikle.	
813	Nepeuthe, Edwards.	Nov. 23
736	Potchers, Cosens.	Sept. 27
	FROM HULL.	
550	Sophie Swellman.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
449	Lowick.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
376	Admiral Protet, Daniel.	Nov. 18
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
597	Harvest Home, Diekey.	Dec. 8
639	Helias, Wickland.	Dec. 13
1163	Indis, Guthrie.	Sept. 29
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	Oct. 13
427	Rebecca Shepherd, Somes.	Sept. 24
1170	Scotland, Campbell.	Nov. 8
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	
	FROM PENANG.	
480	Lady Rawlinson.	
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
654	Charlotte Jane, Hardy.	Sept. 27
1145	Fleur de Mer, Gabriel—Nelson & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of *January 28*, announced the arrivals of the Ship *Hanover*, Rich, from New Zealand 5th November.

Military.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 6th February 1863.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence on medical certificate in anticipation of his name appearing in General Orders:—

Ensign O. Yates, attached 3rd Regt. N. I., for one month, from the date of departure, to proceed to Mahableshwar.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1863.

Lieut. A. W. Chitty, Commanding the *Victoria*, is allowed one month's privilege leave to proceed to Matheran, commencing from the 13th instant.

Charles A. Scales, Journeyman Apprentice of the *Victoria*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

The Squadron Order of the 5th instant, directing the *Bernice* to be prepared to be put out of commission on the 14th instant, is hereby cancelled.

The *Victoria*, is to be prepared to be put out of commission on the 14th instant.

The Equip is to be kept on board.

All Arsenal Stores to be returned.

All Indian Navy Stores to be returned with the exception of Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Anchor Gear and Tanks.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bograh, on the 25th January, the wife of T. Pascal Larkins, Esq., B.C.S., prematugely of twin-daughters, still-born

At No. 3, Lyons Range, Calcutta, on the 27th January, the wife of G. F. Behrens, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd January, Mrs. E. Sandeman, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th January, the wife of F. F. Wyman, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At 4, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, on the 27th January, Sophie Amaranthe, the beloved wife of Pierce Taylor, Esq., B. C. S., aged 45 years.

Sporting.

THE Athenian and 33rd Regiment Cricket Clubs will be engaged in a friendly game of Cricket to-day at Colaba being the last time the two Clubs will meet, as the gallant Regiment is about to leave Bombay.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer Ottawa, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight under ½ ounce	*Vid Marseilles.* Rs. 0	6	0	*Vid Southampton.*		
" 1 "	" 0	8	0	Rs. 0	4	0
" 2 "	" 0	14	0	"		
" 1 "	" 1	0	0	0	8	0
2 "	" 2	0	0	1	0	0

MUSCAT MAIL.

The Mails

LOCAL.

The following Telegram, dated Calcutta the 6th instant, was received here on the morning of the 6th :—

Calcutta, 4th February.

Sale of Opium this day.
Behar, Rs. 1,456-9-7.
Benares, Rs. 1,391-8-2.

The Head Quarters of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, with the D E F Batteries, are expected to arrive here to-day from Calcutta by the ship *Tubal Cain*, in tow of H. M.'s steamer *Australian*.

The Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of John Philip Green, Esq., Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., William Tracey, Esq., N. E. Howre, Esq., and Professor P. J. Candy, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

The Weekly Meeting of the Guzeratee Debating Club will take place in the hall of the Parsi High School this evening.

Lecturer.—Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee.
Business.—Will or Testament.
The attendance of the public is earnestly requested.

A meeting of the Marathi Dnyanpersarak Society will be held in the Rooms of the Elphinstone Institution this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, when Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagula, B.A., will deliver a lecture on Electricity.

Return Ball to the Masons.—Efforts are being made, we observe, to get up a Return Ball to the Masons on the 20th instant, subscriptions to which are invited by means of circulars issued in three divisions, respectively under the charge of Mr. W. G. Corke for Colaba, Mr. J. H. Blakeman for the Fort, and Mr. C. Lake for Byculla and Mazagon. We wish the undertaking every success, believing the Masons to be fully deserving of this mark of respect from their non-masonic friends; and we shall be glad to hear that subscriptions to the undertaking are pouring in, and that final arrangements may shortly be announced by public advertisement.

We understand an order has recently appeared strongly recommending the study of the vernacular languages to the chaplains on the establishment. The order of course is not meant to apply to those who have already been some time in office, but to those newly appointed, and they are encouraged in the pursuit by the promise of considerable pecuniary reward. A chaplain's duties do not usually bring him much into contact with the natives of the country, his time being for the most part occupied with soldiers, at most stations; but in places where the European residents are all civilians, there must be some time unoccupied, and the plain obligations of his sacred calling impose upon him the duty of doing something, and as much as may be in his power, towards the enlightenment of the heathen around him. Besides this as a general rule every Englishman of position and character living in India, ought to know something of the vernacular, if possible; and on all accounts we are glad to hear of government taking measures to encourage the study of it.

Perhaps they might usefully follow up this order by another, recommending to the chaplains of the Roman Catholic establishment, the study of English.

But to return to the vernacular, it is very surprising to find that members of the education department are not required in this Presidency to undergo any test, whatever of their knowledge of the native languages. But what makes it still more extraordinary is, the there exists as we are informed an order of the Secretary of State requiring that all the officers of the department shall pass in the vernacular within two years of their appointment, and if we are not very much mistaken this condition is inserted in the covenant which each gentleman makes with government, on leaving England. In Bengal and the North-West we further believe, the rule is enforced, and we are acquainted with a Professor in one of those provinces, who was subjected very properly to an examination in Hindoostani by the director of the department. We call upon the government of Bombay to take steps to carry out the order of the Secretary of State, and the condition of the covenants, without further delay.

That this measure would probably result in pretty nearly every English officer of the department, from the Director and the Chancellor of the University downwards, being immediately plucked, and dismissed the service, we are well aware; but we urge it more confidently on that account. We never pretended to be friendly to the department; and we cannot but consider its present condition as an abuse of public confidence. What is the use of inspectors of vernacular schools, who cannot speak two sentences of the native languages? —*Poona Observer, Feb.* 5.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 5th February 1863.

Broach.—Cloudy N. E.
Bulsar.—Fair; S. W. light.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Goa.—Cool wind and light from East.
Gulle.—Clouds and calm. Ther. 78.
Kurrachee,—Fair; N. E. cool.
Kolapore.—Fair; N. E. light
Madras.—Fine N. E. Ther. 78. Baro. 30·12.
Paumben.—Fine northerly wind. Ther. 81.
Surat.—Cold and fair.

At 9 hours of the 6th February 1863.

Broach. —Fine; light N. E.
Bulsar.—Cool and fine N. W.
Kolapore.—Fair; light N. E.
Kurrachee.—Fair; N. E. cool.
Surat.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following speech was delivered by the Honorable M. H. Scott, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay, on his introducing a Bill for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton trade :—

Sir,—When I asked leave four months ago to bring forward the bill which I am now about to introduce, I endeavoured to impress upon the Council the magnitude of the evils which I desired to check. I thought then that I knew something of the matter, but the experience I have since gained, and the information I have since obtained, have proved to me that even I did not fully appreciate the extent and dangerous nature of these evils, they are ten-fold worse than I believed they were.

It will be in the recollection of the Council that at the close of the last Session, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposed that a Commission should be appoined to enquire into the matter. I have to thank His Excellency for this most valuable suggestion. The Commission Lave gone very fully into the whole question, their reports are now before the Council and the public, and I can appeal to them as more than bearing out all that I have ever stated.

The labors of the Commission have already, I am glad to say, borne good fruit. They have checked a system of villainy which had for two years reigned rampant in Broach, by the force of one wholesome example, they have elicited from the Broach and Compta dealers, not only a confession of their guilt in this matter, but an expression of their opinion—honest I believe for once—as to the best means for checking adulteration, not only an expression of their opinion but an actual petition that these means should be adopted. I may mention that so great was the effect of the one example to which I have alluded, that the last bales of the season's crop—generally by far the worst—came forward purer and better than almost any which had preceded them. I have already endeavoured to convince the Council that in this matter I am advocating no class interest, and perhaps this much may be conceded to me, if not, I am quite ready to argue the question. It is a great national interest which is at stake, and it is this which I am endeavouring to protect.

Granted then, as I trust it is, that I am advocating no class interest, I can appeal to these Reports of the Commission as conducing proof that I am expressing no class opinion. I have not only the support of as I believe the mercantile community of Bombay, and of the up-country dealers, but I have that of most experienced officers of Government, of Mr. Inverarity, the present Commissioner of Customs, who is intimately acquainted with the northern cotton districts; of Dr. Forbes, who probably brings to the consideration of this question a greater amount of information than any other man in India possesses; and of the Forjett, whose experience both here and up-country renders his advice on such a subject peculiarly valuable.

But I claim from officers of Government even greater support than this, in the very interesting series of papers lately published in No. 67 of the new series of selections from the records of the Government of Bombay. I find Dr. Forbes, almost at the very moment when I was last addressing the Council on this subject, referring to the Collector of Dharwar as follows :—

"The adulteration and admixture of inferior native cotton with the American variety during the process of cleaning is carried on openly and undisguisedly at all the cleaning establishments of the sowcars and dealers throughout these districts. Though aware of the practice I had no idea of the extent to which it was pushed, until I paid these places a visit last season when they were at work.

"A description of one of them (a large native cleaning establishment at Guddug) will serve as a general sample of the whole. On entering the court-yard, which was enclosed by a high wall on one side, was seen a large heap of very inferior and trashy looking native kupas, and near to it a pile of about the same bulk of very fair American seed cotton. The space in front of the gin-room was covered with a mixture of these two heaps, spread out to the sun to dry, and upon this mixture the gins were at work.

* * * *

The injury which this nefarious practice inflicts upon the character of this produce in the home market, and consequently upon the interests of this part of the country, does not require comment; and again the prevention or suppression of this fraud becomes therefore one of the most essential measures for the welfare of the cotton interests of these parts. Clause 2 of a bill read before the Legislative Council of India on the 16th January 1854, for the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade of the Bombay presidency, makes the fraudulent mixing of good and bad cotton in the same bale a penal offence. This appears to me to apply exactly to the case under notice, which can bear no other interpretation than a wilful admixture of an inferior with a superior article with fraudulent intent.

"The parties by whom this fraud is perpetrated are quite aware of the illegality of their proceedings, and have nothing to say in defence, except that they do not think it can be of much importance as no notice is taken of it.

"The cultivators in no way concerned, and any measures taken for its suppression would be a matter of indifference to him. If therefore the local Government is pleased to view the evil in the light in which I have represented it, and to bring forward a legislative enactment declaring such admixture of these two varieties of cotton to be illegal in terms of Clause 2 of the said bill of the Legislative Council, I believe that a proclamation to that effect, distributed amongst the dealers, would of itself suffice in a great measure to put a stop to the practice.

"At all events it would rarely, if ever, be necessary to resort to any of the severe penalties of fine, imprisonment, &c. provided for by the above-mentioned bill."

I find Mr. Gordon, the Collector of Dharwar reporting as follows to the Revenue Commissionor S. D. :—

"I take this opportunity of stating my conviction of the necessity for speedily applying some remedy for the evils which the wholesale adulteration of the Dharwar grown exotic cotton will certainly produce.

"I am sure that a moderately stringent law could be worked successfully and without oppression, and if its operation were restricted to three years, I think all the objects for which we contend would have been secured.

"Every rise in price causes an increase of adulteration, accordingly I have been told that the cotton sold during the past season was much of it execrable.

"In my opinion nothing but the direct interference of Government can prevent this. European agency cannot prevent it, for the agents must execute the orders they receive, and must buy the best cotton they can procure in the market. The mere personal influence of the Collector and his Assistants cannot effect the present enormous trade, though it was, no doubt, sufficient in its earlier stages. A rise of prices tends rather to increase adulteration."

And I find Mr. Hart reporting as follows :—"The extent to which the adulteration of the cotton, on which the credit of the Dharwar cotton market depends, with inferior staple is described in paragraphs 45 and 46 of Dr. Forbes' letter, and in his 47th paragraph he briefly adverts to the consideration which forms, I think, the only reasonable ground for the interference of the legislature to prohibit the intermixture of good and inferior cotton while being prepared for the market. Were the interests of individuals only concerned, I should be inclined to leave them to take care of them; but there is no doubt that the future well-being of the country suffers by the practice described by Dr. Forbes, which is one that the efforts of individuals are not likely to correct

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"I am obliged to agree with Messrs. Gordon and Forbes that the action of the law is necessary to prevent the adulteration of cotton, on the purity of which so many interests depend.

"In the preamble of Regulation III. of 1829, the evil which it was intended to counteract is described to be the 'numerous and various kinds of frauds committed in the *packing* and *preparation* of cotton for sale, to the great detriment and injury of the trade in that staple commodity;' but by a manifest and absurd oversight, the law passed to remedy this evil is worded that no offence is declared to have been committed till the adulterated cotton is *sold* and *offered* for sale, though there can be no doubt that cotton is not packed in the manner described except for sale thereafter, and that the evil described in the preamble of the law has been completed in its packing."

When I first broached this subject I had no idea that the Records of Government would afford me such support as this.

Since the time to which Dr. Forbes refers, no improvement whatever has taken place, for in a letter which I received the other day from him, the following passage occurs :—

"At present I may with safety say that the admixture of the two kinds of kupas before ginning is openly and systematically carried on, and I am under the impression when I say, in equal propositions; the preponderance being on the side of the native variety, and generally it is the very worst description of it that is selected for this purpose. It is true that occasionally the dealer will tell you that it is the ryots' fault, but most of them will own that they regularly do it themselves, and those who will say the reverse do so only to make you believe that they are better than their neighbours.

"I had an instance of this the other day in Hoobleе —one of the lot I had occasion to talk to blamed the ryots; I discovered that his cleaning was then going on, so I walked down to his establishment along with the Police Superintendent and the Mamlutdar. I have now in my possession a sample of the seed taken from under his gins, which I can send to you if you like. On examining the stock in the cleaning room, we found on one side sacks of really very fine American kupas, with scarcely a trace of native admixture. On the other side was a large quantity of vilainous native stuff, and the space between these was occupied with the mixture as prepared for the gin—the proof was complete, and the owner had not a word to say for the lie he had told."

I will not take the liberty of reading to the Council also part of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Everitt, a merchant in Dharwar, who for the past few years has manfully struggled to establish direct relations between the European buyer and the native grower of cotton. Mr. Everitt writes :—

"I have read with much interest the draft of a bill for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade, which you propose to bring before the Legislative Council, and the several sections of it so fully meet all the requirements of the case that I find little room left for any suggestions.

"I have watched adulteration of cotton in my own districts most carefully, my attention having been first drawn to it by finding the two kinds growing together in one field—from thence to trace it mixed into one gin was not very difficult. This year the evil has gained such magnitude, and to such an extent of shamelessness has it been carried, that it was the rule and not the exception to find the two qualities being ginned together; the natives making no secret of it, knowing full well that a market existed when they could get the full price of sawgained Dharwar for it; and in our own personal case, we have been coolly told that we may please ourselves in taking either this cotton or none. Being under heavy advances, we have consequently been obliged to shut our eyes to practices we could not justify, rather than take the case into a Mofussil Court, the organization of which you know fully as well as I do we have now been obliged, as in your case in Candeish, to abandon in a great measure. Our up-country business arrangements for this are now in progress, and since by pursuing one we find it impossible to make head against the growing evil of adulteration of cotton * * * * * Until some remedial measure be adopted by Government, the natives must have a monopoly, and the favorite theory of European settlement, circulation of European capital up-country, &c. &c., remain as much the laughing stock of every well informed man as it is to this day."

And here I would make one remark with reference to an argument, (or assertion I should rather say, for their has been no argument in the matter), which has frequently in the public prints and elsewhere been brought against my reasoning with reference to this bill. When last addressing the Council, I instanced the case of my own firm, and the causes of its failure in attempting to establish direct relations between the European merchant and the native grower. It has been asserted that I spoke of ten years ago, that what I stated might perhaps have been true then, but that the country had changed, the laws had changed, the condition of the people had changed, in short, that it was not true now. "Sir, I instance the case of the only other English merchant who, on a large scale, has made the same attempt, what is his experience? just what ours was —he abandons the attempt, and why? simply because of the inadequacy of the law for his protection. I submit, Sir, that facts such as these are worth any amount of theory.

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Everitt speak of the Southern Mahratta Country and of the system of adulterations as there practised, but much of what they say is true of the whole Presidency. From Broach I have received letters anxiously enquiring whatever this bill, or any other bill is likely to be passed, and stating that the dealers there are preparing to resume their old system of adulteration. From Dholera, I learn that the sand ballast or return cotton boats, is being purchased for adulteration with cotton being pressed there; and as regards Bombay itself a new trade has been called into existence to supply new means of adulteration. Bombay used to supply China with cotton but China and Bengal have both been called upon to supply cotton with which to adulterate the greatly superior cottons of this Presidency.

I need hardly say more to show the necessity of some action in the matter. The bill which I now bring forward is to all intents and purposes identical with that recommended by Dr. Forbes in the extracts which I have quoted from his Reports—only one or two provisions, such as that authorising Government to resume the inspection of cotton have been inserted.

Before concluding I may perhaps be allowed to quote the remarks of one or two well known merchants intimately connected with, and acquainted with, Bombay trade—One I find saying :

"The late supplies of cotton from India are so poor in staple, short and irregular in fibre and dirty in condition, that amendment is imperatively called for to prevent the abandonment of the use of Indian cotton, when American supplies are again offered. With the evidence that India can produce excellent cotton, it will be national disgrace if after pleading for large supplies from her, and when she seems to be yielding to our entreaties we should be compelled, by inferior, dirty, and faulty cotton, to be obliged again to desert her produce. It is as much the interest of India to give, as it is the interest of Great Britain to receive, good cotton. Europe besides this country, has to be supplied with cotton, and now the opportunity is offered for the productions of British foreign possessions, which has never previously been and may never more be, presented. Inferior Indian cotton is opposed to the true interests of the work people and of their employers: the former can only earn upon it low and unsatisfactory wages, and the latter, has the mortification of obtaining a diminished production of yarn and cloth, which must be disposed of under great disadvantages in the market from their flagrant imperfections."

Another writes "it pains me greatly to hear of such wholesale adulteration as you describe, as I feel the natives are throwing away India's great great chance. Spinners are completely disgusted with Indian cotton, and every look for supplies to anywhere but India, which in their great need sends them trash. Strong measures to prevent, and punish adulteration would at this juncture be particulary valuable, and I hope the efforts to check frauds, have not been conferred to Guzerat only, but that some action also has been taken in the Southern Mahratta country. And another: "India is throwing away her chance, and once gone will in all probability never return. I don't know that Manchester deserved much from India, but in her own interest, India might have tried to secure for the future a sure market for the produce by showing now that she can supply in great measure, the American deficiency of cotton. We know that she can send us good useful cotton, but she has taken advantage of our greatest necessities to force perfect rubbish on us. The late Broach shipments are perfect trash—it is the old native short-sighted policy never mind the future, so long as a little more profit can be made to-day—the result in that case will inevitably be that Indian cotton will sink back to its old position whenever supplies can be got elsewhere. More than this, England will strain every effort to get those supplies elsewhere * * * * Your dreams of a tremendous future for your cotton trade are all very well, but you are not going the right way to work now."

These, Sir, are the opinions of men who know India, who have fully spent, and are still spending time and money in the attempt to do what in them lies to remove, so far as such may be possible without the aid of Government, the great evils of which they complain.

I need not take up the time of the Council by going through the provisions of the bill *seriatim*. The bill has been sent up to the Secretariat in the form which seem to them best adapted to the requirements of the case, and I have not felt myself competent to make any of the changes which your Excellency, and others, for whose opinion I have a great respect, have suggested as desirable. The late Government Resolution on the subject states that amendment is necessary in some points, and with regard to this all that I can say is, that I am willing in Committee to adopt any improvements which may be suggested, and so admit any changes which do not impair the efficiency of the measure. The provisions must I believe be stringent, and framed to embrace all the various ingenious systems of adulteration which may be invented, but I am convinced that it will rarely be necessary to put them in force—the new existence of such a law will, I believe, after one or two examples have been made, suffice to put a stop to adulteration. This, I have been glad to find is also the conviction of those Government officers whose Reports I have quoted.

With these remarks I beg to move the first reading of this bill.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, Mr. Scott said :—I would not detain the council at this late period of the evening by making any further remarks, were it not that silence on my part might be construed into acquiescence in the justice of Mr. Robertson's arguments—this I desire to avoid. I was not wrong in imagining that the old argument of class interest might be brought against me. Mr. Robertson states that I am advocating the interests of Bombay merchants; that the law as it at present exists is sufficient for their protection; and that even if it were not, they have the remedy in their own hands for the evils of which they complain. I distinctly deny the justice of every one of these statements. This is not a question affecting only Bombay merchants, it affects all India, and all England in their most vital interests; it is the fact, sir, that with our countrymen standing for the want of it, there are thousands of bales (and I have myself lived among them) of this country, which have been so terribly adulterated as to be practically useless; the fact of these bales lying untouched is a convincing proof that Bombay merchants will not buy such. It is grossly unjust to the imputation of class interests at Mr. Robertson's hands. As regards the existing law, it has been found to be insufficient, and its insufficiency is confessed by Government officers, (see the reports which I have read.) Now as regards the remedy lying in our own hands Mr. Robertson says, you need not buy adulterated cotton, and you need not therefore be defrauded, you do buy adulterated cotton, and in so doing you encourage the frauds. Mr Robertson speaks form theory in this matter; I claim to speak from the experience it requires a long apprenticeship to the cotton trade to discover in all cases that which is perhaps the worst of all the descriptions of adulteration. The advantage for instance of New Orleans with native Sawginned cotton, this is found out when the cotton can be worked up, and careful examination discovers it new; but the time necessary for such very careful examination of every doora would put a stop to trade, some descriptions of adulteration we can all readily recognize. We all know stones, seed, and when I received it. It is from Mr. Forbes so far as Mr. Robertson accuses us of buying cotton thus adulterated I admit the charge. To tell us not to do so when not a bale of unadulterated cotton is to be found, is to tell us to stop business altogether. But, Sir, granted for the sake of argument that merchants could protect themselves, what then? the trade is not in the hands of Bombay merchants alone—at present not half of it is, and for the past five years I find that the average shipments by European merchants have only been 259,971 bales against 332,495 bales by natives. Seeing the probability of having to meet such an argument as that which Mr. Robertson has brought forward, I prepared before coming to Council a statement of these exports. Bombay merchants then cannot remedy the evils of which I complain, but Bombay merchants are doing what they can; and as I had the pleasure of mentioning to your Excellency a few hours ago, a powerful Company is now being formed for the purpose of establishing presses throughout the cotton districts in this many of our native merchants will be interested, and its formation will be by no means what I will not now enter. I beg to press for the first reading of the bill.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—5th Feb, 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

A Serious Charge.—One Pallonjee Dossabhoy laid the following information before His Worship :—I am a working-box maker. I know one Pallonjee Jeevunjee Kulfatee, who has preferred a charge of forgery, perjury and conspiracy, against one Muncherjee Bustomjee, Jeehangeer Eduljee, Jamsetjee Manockjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee, Rustomjee Manockjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, Martin Curley, and Mrs. Pennell, which charge is now being investigated by the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and in which I am a material witness for the prosecution. About three months ago one Nusserwanjee Manockjee (the brother of the said Jamsetjee Manockjee) and Kanjee Raghowjee (a Clerk in the service of Mr. Bayley, solicitor-at-law) came to my house, and Nusserwanjee Manockjee said in the presence and hearing of the said Kanjee Raghowjee that he had heard that I was about to give evidence against his brother Jamsetjee Manockjee in the forgery case, and entreated me to refrain from giving evidence, and the said Kanjee Raghowjee joined in the entreaties to me. I refused to accede to their request, when the said Kanjee Raghowjee said that he would be my clerk, and that if I did not accede to their request, I would be in trouble, and would have to repent. I further say that about a few days after the abovementioned interview, namely, on the 4th of November last, I dined with one Pestonjee Hormusjee, and was returning to my house at about 9 P. M. in a hack-buggy, in company with the said Pestonjee Hormusjee, when he caused the buggy to stand near his shop in Bazar Gate street, whereupon the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee, Kanjee Raghowjee, and one Police Sepoy named Ramchunder Ballajee came up to the buggy, and the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee pointed me out to the Police Sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee, who told me that he had a warrant against me. I asked the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee to show me the warrant, but he did not do so; and seeing the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Kanjee Raghowjee there, I became suspicious, and ordered the buggywalla to drive to the Police Subedar's house near the Bazaar Gate, when, the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee cried, "thief, thief," when another police sepoy, who was standing near the buggy jumped into it and took me to the Subedar's house, where in a few minutes afterwards the sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee and the said Kanjee Raghowjee came; and the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee on being asked by a police havidar, who was standing near the Subedar's house, what the matter was, stated that he had a warrant to apprehend me, but instead of producing the warrant, when asked to do so, he showed a watch in his hand, stating that I had thrown it on the road and that he picked it up. I was then taken to the house of an European Constable, Mr. Tighe, to whom the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee also stated that I had thrown the said watch on the road, and that he had picked it up. I further say that the said Kanjee Raghowjee prosecuted me before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police on a charge of stealing the said watch, which he claimed as his property. The case was investigated and tried by the said Magistrate on the 31st of January last, and the 4th of February instant, and on the first mentioned day the said Kanjee Raghowjee was examined on solemn affirmation, when he stated at about 5 P. M. of the 1st of November last, I went to the office of his master, Mr. Bayley, with a certain summons for assault in order to engage Mr. Bayley as counsel in that case; that I went into his room and sat near his table; that the said watch was then lying on the table, and that he went upstairs to his master's chambers, leaving me and the watch there; and that on returning from his master's chambers he found that I had gone and that his said watch was missing; and he further stated on such solemn affirmation as aforesaid that at about 9 or 9½ P.M., of the night of the 4th of November last, he pointed me out to the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee, that I then took out from the pocket of my waistcoat the said watch, and that whilst attempting to throw it away, the said Ramchunder Ballajee seized my hand and took from me the said watch. The said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee was on the said 31st of January last also examined on solemn affirmation as a witness for the said Kanjee Raghowjee, and he then deposed that at about 9 or 9½ P.M. of the night of the 4th of November last, I was pointed out to him by the said Kanjee Raghowjee near the Bazaar Gate street; that I then took out from the pocket of my waistcoat the said watch; and that whilst attempting to throw it away, he seized my hand and took the watch from me. The charge so preferred against me of stealing the said watch was after a full investigation dismissed by the said Magistrate. I further say that I did not at about 5 P.M., of the said 1st of November last, or at any time on that day, or at all, go to the office of Mr. Bayley with the said summons, or any summons, in order to engage him as counsel in any assault case, or in any case, or for any purpose; nor did I at any time during that day, or any day, go into the room of the said Kanjee Raghowjee in the said office, or in any room thereat, or sit near his table, or take away or steal the said watch, or any watch; nor was I at 9 or 9½ P.M. of the night of the said 4th of November last, or at any time during that or any night, pointed out by the said sepoy Kanjee Raghowjee to the said sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee; nor did I then or at anytime take out from the pocket of my waistcoat the said watch, or any watch, or attempt to throw it away. I further say that the said charge of stealing the said watch was wholly false and a fabrication, and was preferred against me by the said Kanjee Raghowjee in combination with the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee and the Police sepoy Ramchunder Ballajee with a view to affect my credibility as a witness in the said forgery case, and to harass and annoy me. Therefore I charge the said Kanjee Raghowjee and Ramchunder Ballajee with wilful and corrupt perjury, and the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper, Kanjee Raghowjee and Ramchunder Ballajee with conspiracy; and pray that they may be dealt with according to law. I am informed and verily believe that the said Kanjee Raghowjee and Ramchunder Ballajee are about shortly to leave Bombay, and I therefore pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension.

His Worship on being applied to for a warrant, said that he would consider whether this was a case for a warrant or summons.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, has been retained to conduct the prosecution.

Friday, 6th February 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

The Telegraph Frauds.—The investigation of this case was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Bickersteth for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge defended the prisoner.

The cross-examination of Sobarum Joytmal continued by Mr. Judge.—" Bojah Chunda a Marwarree was also convicted with me. About the time but before Allen and Pectall were apprehended, Allen brought a hoondee to the defendant and then they both left, Allen saying that he was going to Lalla Munga Persad to present the hoondee. Allen told me that he had presented it, but as the time was not due, the money was not paid. After Allen was apprehended his butler came to my master and I heard him tell my master to get the hoondee cashed, and by my master's order I went to Lalla Mungal Persad and got the hoondee cashed. The butler had the hoondee and I accompanied him to Lalla Mungal Persad and got the Hoondee cashed; the butler received the money and gave it to my master to be given to Allen in the jail for the purpose of engaging an attorney. I do not know whether Pectall's brother came and took that money or whether it was sent to Allen in the jail or not. When Allen and Pectali came out of jail they took me to the prisoner and asked him for money, I went with them. I did not ask him for the money. I went twice with them. My master refused on both occasions. Allen and Pectali said that he must pay them and defendant said, ' I will not pay you, I have no money,' then Pectall said ' I will make oppression on you' (*' hum toomarra ooper zoolum kurrigah'*) I went once with Allen to the defendant, without Pectall. Mr. Allen did not, on that occasion ask the prisoner for money in my presence. On one occasion I went with Pectali alone, without Allen, and that morning before I went with Pectali defendant had told me that Pectall's brother had been to him the evening before and quarrelled with him and that he had threatened to deliver Pectail's brother to the Police, and it was *after this*, when I went in the evening with Pectall to the defendant, then Pectall said he ' would make oppression' on the defendant. That was the last time I went with Pectall or went to the defendant's. Pectali said to the defendant, ' you must give me money, I'll pay you interest up to the time I get in service.' After this, twenty days or a month after, this information was laid.

Bychund Wukketchund, examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—" I am a partner in the firm of Luckmeechund Heerachund and reside at Poona, I know the prisoner, he is a dealer in pearls. I sends pearls to us to sell for him. I have had dealings with him for five or six years. I have received many letters. I always receive letters, as he sends property. I have been in the habit of acting on his instructions as we consider ourselves his agents. Prisoner carries on business in the names of Nemchund Kemchund. I received the letter marked A, dated Powsh Sood 3rd Sumwut 1917, I dont remember when I received it. It is from the prisoner and is in his handwriting. I do not remember, but I believe I must have received it by post as it bears this stamp. About the time I received this letter a European (Senhor gora) like this man (the witness Allen) but I can't say whether he is the man who applied to me for money at that time I had not received this letter A and I refused to give him any money and he went away. The Senhor gora came again to me four or five days afterwards as near as I can recollect, but in the interval, I had received the letter marked A. The prisoner's Gomasta Goolabchund was sitting with me. He, Goolabchund received twenty rupees from me and gave them to the Senhor gora with the person referred to in the following extract from this letter A :—

" I have something else to write to you which is this, that a Senhor, Senhor Wallah, Allen we call Ashtolo. If they come to you give them ten or twenty rupees in my name. Do not be idle on the subject." (There was another letter in which this was enclosed, and at the bottom it was written, " give this letter to the person addressed"). I took a receipt for the rupees twenty on the letter which was written by the European. My house was searched by the Magistrate for books at Poona about this time. I have never seen the letter from that to this. The house was searched by Mr. Nana Morojee's order by the Foujdar and all my books and papers were taken to the Magistrate, this marked letter A amongst them. Some of the others were returned, these were retained by him. I have not seen this letter A, since then until this day when it was produced in Court to me. I entered that payment of twenty rupees in the prisoner's account, and he has never objected to it. This signature (exhibit C) " Shah Kemchund" is like the signature of the prisoner, but I cannot swear that it is his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—Goolabchund came about the prisoners property and these rupees. He came on account of the property referred in the first part of the letter and also about these rupees. He said to me, " have you not paid the rupees written on it" and I said " I did not know the parties." He spoke to me about the property when he first came, and when Senhor gora came he said that was the man to whom the money was to be paid. Have been defendant's agent and his father's for twenty-five or thirty years. He has two other agencies in Poona. He is a respectable man and transacts business in a respectable manner. I sometimes draw orders for him to order certain sums to be paid to poor people and has often done so before. I cannot swear to this handwriting; [examines the letter] some of the letters are in the signature exhibited a little different. Goolabchund came two or three or four times a year. Goolabchund or his metah came to Poona regularly every year. Goolabchund is a metah too.

Govind Whooshaba, examined by Mr. Bickerasteth.—I am a distributer of medicines at the County Jail. I have been so employed there for nine years. I remember the witnesses Pectall and Allen being confined there before their trial, about two years ago sahib gave me a letter to deliver and I gave it to the prisoner on the road. That man (Allan) gave me the letter. Allen wrote it in the jail. I gave it to prisoner because Mr. Allen told me to give it to him when he came on the road. Prisoner gave me a parcel, about a handful which I delivered to the sahib. I did not open the parcel and do not know what it contained. I only did this once, I am quite sure of that. It is contrary to the jail rules but I did this by *mistake*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—I delivered the letter by mistake too, I never did so before and have never done it since. I beg I may be forgiven. It is the sort of thing which I would be very likely to lose me my place. I admit I did it, *not* by mistake, I never made such a mistake before. No one paid me any money. I have never received money or delivered any thing on another occasion.

By Mr. Bickersteth.—I mean by " mistake" that I trusted the sender of the letter not knowing I was doing anything illegal.

The case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next, the 9th instant.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—BOMBAY.

List of suits for hearing before a single Judge this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch.)

For Settlement of Issues.

133 Muncherjee Cowasjee *vs.* Purmanund Purbhoodass.

137 Hurgovun Chuttoor *vs.* Hudey Puddumsey.

144 Shaik Mulluoy bin Ebrahim *vs.* Ally Mahomed bin Ballabhoy.

148 Runsordass Tulseydass *vs.* Aspall Mooljee.

149 Thomas Forrester *vs.* Hajee Jan Mahomed.

For final disposal.

112 Pranjeevandass Doolubdass *vs.* Trimbuck Ragoonath.

Plea Side of late Supreme Court.

5 Otumchund Manockchund *vs.* Mathoordass Vussonjee.

22 Tulseydass Sakulchund *vs.* Thucker Katuo Ludah.

Equity Side.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Govinda Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sadasewjee. For hearing part heard.

Essoba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicabaee widow. For hearing.

Dwarkadass Pranjeevandass *vs.* Ladcooverbaee. For further directions and costs.

Wisswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narrayen. Demurer for argument.

Earnest Menesse *vs.* Allowdeen *alias* Dadoo Meeya. Exceptions for argument.

Usman Ookerdah *vs.* Unifabaee widow. Exception for argument.

Baeladhur Paroopia *vs.* Damother Madowjee. Exception for argument.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Branch.

Wednesday, 4th February 1863.

(Before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Hebbert, and Mr. Justice Newton.)

Attempt to Commit Murder.—Luxumanrao Mahadevrao was charged, before W. Sandwith, Esq., Acting Session Judge of Ahmedabad, with an attempt to commit murder.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence :

The complainant Bheemee states, that on the evening of the second October last, she was going to the Nazir's office, to complain of the conduct of Rama, the prisoner's father, who had abused her, and when near the office met the prisoner, who tried to catch hold of her, but on her telling him to let her alone, he passed her about two or three paces. She then further states, that the prisoner came from behind and inflicted a severe cut, with a sword on her head near the left ear and three other cuts on the top of her head. She fell down, when he again wounded her above the left eyebrow, and on her putting her hands to save herself from further injury, she received several severe wounds on her hands and left wrist. The prisoner then made off towards the river, and the woman's cries brought the watchman, from Captain Graham's bungalow (which is about one hundred paces from the place), and he (watchman) states, that he saw a man running away, and that he found the woman lying on the ground wounded and bleeding, and that he assisted her to walk to the bungalow, from whence after a little while, she was sent on a cot to the hospital. A sepoy from the Budder chowkee reported the circumstance to Nulloo Mayaram a Naik, at the Fouzdar's house, and the Naik discovered the prisoner Luxamonrao sleeping in the lower part of the house, dressed in the clothes now before the Court, the sword also before the Court lying beside him. The sword appeared to have been recently cleaned, and the blade is rusty and blunt, as if caused by a severe blow being given. There are also two stains as of blood on the prisoner's small waist cloth. The prisoner was quite sober. The prisoner has pleaded not guilty in his statement, however, before the Magistrate, he admits the main facts of the case, alleging at the same time that he had been drinking, and that the woman called him an abusive name, upon which, being exceedingly enraged, he drew his sword, and attacked her in the manner above related. It appears that the woman's husband and the prisoner were formerly sowars in the Guzerat Irregular Horse, and that she formed an improper intimacy with the prisoner, in consequence of which her husband turned her out of doors. This intimacy was broken off about four months ago. Since then it appears that the prisoner has been annoyed by her admitting other men to her house. On the day in question the complainant Bheemee states, that the prisoner came, when a man named Bhajojee was close to her house, and threatened to beat her. The prisoner admits that he saw this man leave the house, and that he warned her not to admit strangers. Bheemee further states, that the prisoner had also tried to get admitted, for four or five nights before he attacked her, and on her refusing him admittance, he threatened her with punishment. The woman positively denies having used the abusive term imputed to her by the prisoner, and there is nothing to shew, that she ever abused him in any way. There is thus evidence of a previous feeling, and jealousy and anger, at her having cast him off, and the court believes that influenced by this, the prisoner Luxmonrao attacked the woman Bheemee in the manner above detailed, and that the position of the wounds in her head, supports what she says regarding his having come upon her from behind, and this together with the fact admitted by him, of his having drawn his sword for the purpose, would seem to shew great intention and deliberation. There is moreover nothing to shew that he wounded the woman in a sudden and ungovernable fit of rage caused by provocation of any kind, nor is there any thing to divest the offence of the criminality attaching to an attempt to commit murder. The evidence of the first Hospital assistant shews that the woman was received into hospital very seriously injured, and that fears were at one time entertained of tetanus setting in. Her hands are quite useless, and one finger of the left hand has been amputated owing to symptoms of mortification. She is still under medical treatment in the hospital. Considering the treacherous and savage attack committed on a defenceless woman, without any extenuating circumstance whatever, the dangerous condition in which she was, and the sickly and crippled state in which she now is, the court thinks the offence calls for very serious punishment. And concurring with the assessors finds that Luxamonrao Mahodevrao is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Luxamonrao Mahadevrao has committed the offence of attempting to commit murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code. And the Court directs that the said Luxamonrao Mahadevrao be transported for life. This case leads the Court to draw the Magistrate's attention to the fact of the attempt at murder, having been committed by one of the Fouzdar's sepoys with his sword, and to suggest, whether it is expedient and necessary

These people will require skilful handling, and the land line from Bagdad will most probably be taken along the frontiers of Arabia, through the territories of the most powerful of the tribes, who are able to protect it against all comers, and whom a subsidy of 1,000*l.* a year will at once render most willing. By this route, for a length of some 200 miles, it will pass to the head of the Persian Gulf at the broad estuary which marks the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates—an eastern township called Shat-el-Arab.

It is not intended, however, to rely solely upon this route. Another land line will most probably be taken from Bagdad over the frontier of Persia to Teheran, thence to Ispahan, and so on by Shiraz down to the shore of the Persian Gulf at Bushire. Thus, even in case of the Arabs ever proving refractory, there will always be the land line through Persia to Bagdad, and so on to Constantinople and England. From the estuary at Shat-el-Arab the submarine portion of the line is to be laid in three sections; for, though the length of the whole is only 1,010 miles, yet the Government have most wisely determined to avoid the dangers which always beset telegraphy through long deep-sea routs by making no less than three breaks at the stations at which the cable will be landed. The first length will from the head of the Persian Gulf at Shat-el-Arab to Bushire, a distance of 170 miles, along which the cable will be submerged in from 20 to 25 fathoms, of water. The next length will be from Bushire to Mussendom, a bold, desolate, stony headland on the coast of Arabia. This section will be 440 miles long and submerged in from 30 to 35 fathoms of water. The third length will be from Mussendom to Guaddel, a small city on the Mekran coast, on the frontier of the Kelat territory. This portion will be 400 miles long, and laid in from 40 to 50 fathoms of water. From Guaddel, a short length of land line is now almost completed along the coast, giving direct communication with Kurrachee, and thence all over India. The submarine portion of the line is, of course, its most important part, and in the manufacture every care will be bestowed which the recent improvements in the science of telegraphy show to be advisable. The copper conductor is to be unusually large, composed of four segmental wires drawn into one, each wire insulated, combining the advantages of conductor formed of many strands, while obviating the drawbacks upon that mode of construction. This conductor is to be insulated with four coatings of gutta percha and Chatterton's compound, the whole insulating material to be wound round with broad tape or webbing, strongly bound on. Outside this again comes a "serving" of tarred hemp, and then the protecting sheath or iron covering of 12 large galvanized iron wires, to be wound on spirally. With ordinary cables the protecting covering would stop at the outer iron wires, but in this instance, as the line is to be laid in comparatively shallow water, the wires themselves, though galvanized, are to be still further protected from their most formidable enemy—rust. This is done most effectually by coating the whole cable thickly with two servings of tarred hemp yarn, overlaid with two coatings of a patent composition invented by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark. The composition consists of mineral pitch or asphalte, Stockholm tar, and powdered silica, mixed in certain proportions and laid on hot. When quite cold this forms a massive covering of great strength and perfect flexibility, totally impervious to water, and incapable of being destroyed by the minute animalculæ which exist in such abundance in tropical waters. The weight of these main sections of the cable is about three tons per mile, but the extreme shore ends will be very massive, coated with galvanized iron-wire of almost tenfold strength, and weighing as much as 15 tons a mile. In certain portions of the route near Bassorah, where there is any danger to be apprehended from small coasters anchoring, the weight of the line will also be increased by the extra thickness of its wires to nine tons a mile—enough to shield it from any risk from anchors there. The contract for the manufacture of this cable has been given to Mr. Henley, of North Woolwich, who has undertaken to make it at the rate of not less than 50 nautical miles per week, and who from the extent of this works will probably be able to turn it out even faster. At every stage of its manufacture the electrical staff of Messrs. Bright are to test it for insultation and conductivity, and the standard below which it is not to be allowed to fall in either of these respects is fixed at nearly 25 per cent. higher in promotion than almost any cable has ever yet attained. In short, as far as depends on minute care and a wide scientific experience, the whole cable is likely to be as perfect as skill or ingenuity can make it. The vessels which are to take this line will probably leave England about the end of next June, arriving on the scene of their operations in the Persian Gulf in November or December—the best time of the year in which to lay the cable. The process of submerging it and securing the shore ends is not likely to occupy at the most more than three weeks. The total cost of the submarine sections of the line will be less than 300,000*l.*, including the expenses of laying it.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Times, Dec. 19.

SIR,—I have to return you my best thanks for the promptitude with which you inserted my letter of the 12th inst., and relying on the high sense of justice which distinguishes your columns, I trust you will further allow me to show more fully the causes which first led to the improvement in the finances of India.

In the years 1857 and 1858 the military establishments were largely increased, and it was necessary permanently to augment the European force to three times its usual strength. Under these circumstances it became a matter of urgent necessity to reduce all superfluous establishments and expenditure to the smallest amount possible, consistently with efficiency.

This, in the end of the year 1858 and the early part of 1859, was earnestly and continously pressed by the then Secretary of State for India upon Lord Canning's Government; and it is thus shown that the merit of originating the first steps which led to a financial equilibrium belongs to the Home Government. In June, 1859, Lord Canning formed the Military Finance Commission, on the advice of the officer who was nominated the first President of that body. To use Lord Canning's own words:—

"After a demi-official correspondence regarding the best mode of effecting reductions in expenditure at the close of our military operations in 1859, a Commission was appointed in June of that year to inquire into the means of reducing military expenditure."

In July, 1859, the Commission met in Bombay; and, if you refer to the reports laid before Parliament on the 16th of February, 1861, you will find that they reported, in September of that year, a reduction to the extent of 130 lacs of rupees, which much more than carried out by the Bombay Government. The Commission then proceeded to Madras, and there recommended, as appears by the same Parliamentary return, a reduction of 177½ lacs of rupees.

The Commission, after completing their investigations, arrived in Calcutta, where they immediately commenced reductions to a much larger extent than at either of the above Presidencies, and, by the sole agency of this commission as at first constituted, and afterwards by the most able and energetic labours of the only one of the originial Commission who was enabled to remain in Calcutta after June, 1860 (the others having quitted from severe illness), India gradually attained her present financial prosperity.

On the completion of the Bombay report, Lord Canning says the Governor-General in Council conveys, "His cordial acknowledgments for the able and valuable report which has been drawn up by your Commission, which is most fully appreciated by his Excellency in Council;" and, again, he trusts that as you proceed, "you will be enabled from time to time to submit similar progressive reports as may seem advisable in order that there may be no delay in carrying out such reductions in all departments in which it may be shown that with due regard to the interests of the public service reduction is both practicable and advisable."

The Secretary of State in Council, on December 15, 1859, says:—

"I request you will express to the President and members of the Military Finance Commission the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government of the energy and ability with which they entered on their important duties."

Lord Canning, in writing to the President of the Finance Commission through Lieutenant-General Birch, June 16, 1860, says,—

"In a state of great financial pressure, and as one of the first steps towards relieving it, you were, on the 29th of June 1860, selected to preside over a Commission to whom was intructed the very important duty of inquiring into the state of the military establishments of the three Presidencies, and to point out how the expenditure of public money in connexion with them all might be controlled and kept within limits consistently with perfect efficiency. This was a task of no ordinary magnitude, and in prosecuting it you have entirely fulfilled the expectations of the Governor-General. To a great extent the task has now been completed, and the very valuable reports which have been laid before the Government of India by your Commission afford the strongest proof of the laborious assiduity and of the great practical ability which you and your colleagues have brought to bear upon the whole range of your comprehensive undertaking."

When the Madras report was furnished to Sir Charles Trevelyan, he writes:—

"It is long since I have been so pleased and encouraged as I have been by reading the report of your Commission upon our Madras military expenditure. Its completeness far more than compensates for the delay in its appearance, and it will be our fault now if we do not bring our expenditure within just limits, and place it on a well-regulated footing."

In addition to the quotation from Sir Bartle Frere's minute, which I sent you on the 12th inst., the following extract from the same source bears on the point at issue:—

"We seem in danger of forgetting that the measure of appointing the Military Finance Commission was the turning point in our financial difficulties, and that the reductions which have been the direct consequences of that measure, and which, but for that measure, would never have been attempted on so effectual a scale, have been the real efficient causes of our present improved financial position."

I could multiply proofs of the fact that Mr. Laing had very little to do with the present financial prosperity of India, and I have no hesitation in asserting that it would have been just the same if he had never left London, and this I am quite ready to show by numerous documents, if that which I have above quoted is not considered sufficient.

The sole merit of the reductions effected virtually rest with the Secretary of State for India and Lord Canning's Government, aided by the energetic action of the Military Finance Commission, and to the above first-mentioned, therefore, is due the gratitude of every person connected with India.

The Home Government has been ever forward in prosecuting measures for the further development of the resources of that great country. Much has been done within the last few years; the revenues are increasing, and doubtless, by God's blessing, will continue to do so under the present able financial administration.

I dare predict such a store of growing prosperity is reserved for India as will satisfy its warmest friends, and vast sums will soon assuredly be available for the development of its immense resources, adding to its own wealth and to that of England. I have written this, which, I am afraid, is rather diffuse, with the sole view that justice may be done to those to whom it is due, and that the truth may be now brought before the public, who seem in some danger of being misled by the large pretensions of Mr. S. Laing.—Yours obediently,

A FINANCIER.

Business Announcements.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (the Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The Great Exhibition Music Book, containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or "examing special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young Misses in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have the pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantee for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be preferred to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
નસરવાનજી સોરાબજી.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
દીનશાહ મરવાનજી.
DINSHAWBHOY MERWANJEE.

19th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clamp solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Tontlas' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boo Mart.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the last season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties:—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

That stand superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up.

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Barèges, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soie &c., &c., Wreaths, Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Omar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorites and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up c llars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultural Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains, &c.*

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bea the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palaquain Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

Business Announcements.

BOSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.

Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.

Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.

Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.

Beautiful Mechanical Toys.

Cigar Cases.

A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk, &c. &c.*
UNDRESS Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatans.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinde Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Materisi for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c. Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White *Spotted Tulle Veils.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victorial*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Set and Single Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies').
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers.'
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.
Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.
Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Cashmere and Silk Mixed Shawls.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Heamed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslin and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Regish Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Home Dressing Gowns.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's, and Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Hosiery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT and Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

	Rs. as.	
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10 0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½	"	10 0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5 0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6 0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4 0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12 0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15 0
Garden Shears	each	5 0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2 4
Do. Hatchets for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3 0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3 12
Do. Hoes	"	0 12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1 8
Do. Bath Hoses, 5 inch	each	1 0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1 2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1 8
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1 12
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23 0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20 0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22 0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8 0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9 8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12 0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15 0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7 0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10 8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15 8
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	19 8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6 0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8 0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13 0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7 0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9 0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12 0

Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.

Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80 0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100 0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12 0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19 0
Do. do. do.	"	21 0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24 0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10 0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14 0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9 0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12 0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0 4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0 12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2 8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60 0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50 0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10 0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1 0
Do. do. do. Leads	per box	0 8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1 8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0 10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0 6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3 0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14 8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7 0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8 4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2 12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0 10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3 0
Hand Brushes	each	1 12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2 12
Bass Brooms	"	3 0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3 0
Horse Brushes	each	2 4
Carriage Mops	"	1 8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2 4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1 0
Powder Puffs	Rs. 8 to	8 0
Sisk do.	Rs. 5 to	8 0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	each	2 4
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35 0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10 0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6 0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12 8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12 8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10 8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18 0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20 0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50 0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1 0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Patent Lamps for Entrances Rugs to Portico's.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURBETIER NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURBETIER NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of	1 Dozen Quarts.	
Ditto, ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

NEW ARRIVALS.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Cospatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other Stores, all choice and fresh, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement.

Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux & Son, of Reims and London.

Hock and Moselle, very superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto, and Bargeff and Sons.

Hams, of various sizes, in tin and canvas.

Cheeses, in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.

Bacon, in tin, of much excellence, &c.

Messrs J. E.'s SONS have always on hand Messrs. Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port; also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule	35
	" Pts. ..... "	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue	30
	" Pts. ..... "	16
Claret	No. 3 ..... Yellow	26
	" Pts. ..... "	14
	No. 4 ..... Green	22
	" Pts. ..... "	12
	Medoc ..... Red	17
	" Pts. ..... "	38
	Brand Cutler & Co ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
Champagne	Brand C. & Co. ..... " per 2 dozen Pts.	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	34
	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... " per 2 dozen Pts	38
Moselle	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... " per 2 dozen Pts	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	34
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil ..... " per 2 dozen Pts	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality ..... " per 2 dozen Pts	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts	34
	Black Seal	28
	Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares	24
	Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves	28
	Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs	26
Port	" " Pts.	15
	Red Seal ..... " Pts.	24
	" " Pts.	32
	Amontillado ..... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... " "	30
Sherry	Light Golden ..... Green	28
	Pale ..... Brown	24
	Pale ..... Yellow	22
	Pale ..... White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
	" (Yellow "	30
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sacrel Malt		20
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	42
	" Pts.	21
Curacoa	White ..... " Bottles	42
	" Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
	" Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
	" Pts.	16

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal ..... Amontillado ..... per dozen	Rs.	28
Pale Dry Do. } ..... Good Dinner Wines	"	24
White do. }		
Brown do. }		
Yellow do. }	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ..... Quarts	"	28
Do. Do. ..... Pints	"	15
Red Seal ..... Quarts	"	20
Do. Do. ..... Pints	"	13
CLARET—		
Chateur Margux	"	34
Leoville	"	28
St. Julien	"	22
Medoc	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality ..... A. De Paul ..... Quarts	"	40
Do. ..... A. De Paul ..... Pints	"	24
Do. ..... J. C. Morizet ..... Quarts	"	36
Do. ..... do ..... Pints	"	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still { Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine }	"	38
MOSELLE do do		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	18
CURACOA	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	50
Do. ..... Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	20
Rum ..... Jamaica		
Gin—Old Tom ..... Booth, London		
Do. ..... Hollands, in cases		
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivet, Cordale	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KUSHACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—ESTABLISHED 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 *Sterling.*—ACCUMULATED A

The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—Feb. 8, 1863.

DETAILS OF NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO JANUARY 10th.

Her Majesty's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., Lieutenant Pengelly commanding, arrived here this morning from Aden, 30th January. By this opportunity, we have received a copy of the *Home News* of the 10th January from which we take the following extracts. She has also brought the undermentioned officers, men, &c.

Major W. G. Cameron, Commanding; Captain J. Howby; Capt. A. G. Clery; Lieut. T. Burridge; Ensign J. E. Sinclair; Assistant Surgeon Jenkin; Mrs. Cameron, and child; Miss Littler; Mrs. Burridge; 1 Warrant Officer, wife and child; 180 Non-Commissioned Rank and File; 15 Women; and 21 Children; 30 Public and 13 Private Followers; and a few Details of Native Corps and Departments.

Heads of Intelligence.

The excitement in the Federal States of America has undergone no diminution. It was generally believed that the President would persevere in issuing his Emancipation Proclamation on the 1st January, subject to certain exceptions. The new *regime* under the Democrat governor in the State of New York, to commence with the new year, was looked forward to with eager impatience. A bill had been introduced into Congress for raising regiments of coloured soldiers. President Davis has issued a proclamation for delivering General Butler, or any commissioned officers commanding slaves, over to the States to which they belong. The Confederates have captured Holly Spring, Mississippi, with stores of the value of half-a-million of dollars. They were advancing on Columbus.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is officially announced to take place in March. Levees and drawing-rooms are to be held throughout the year by the Prince and Princess of Wales in the name of her Majesty.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 5th of February for the despatch of public business.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : Walter Ewer, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—General Thomas Shubrick, H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry—Captain Richard Langslow, Retired List, Bengal Army—Major-General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry—Lieut.-Colonel M. Hickley, Retired List, Madras Infantry.

The Court of Turin having taken offence at the appointment of General Willisen as Prussian Minister, Count von Usedom has been appointed in his place.

Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French are said to have exchanged congratulations on New Year's-day through the electric telegraph.

The Dutch Colonial Minister has resigned, in consequence of his budget not having been favourably received by the Chambers.

There has been a ministerial crisis in Turkey. Kaimil Pacha is now Grand Vizier, and Ali Pacha still Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Fuad Pacha will be President of the Council.

The French Chambers will be opened on the 12th January by the Emperor in person.

A Commission has been appointed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies to investigate and report upon the condition and causes of brigandage in the Southern provinces.

A petty revolutionary *emeute*, in the interest of the Bourbons, has been attempted at Naples. The ring-leaders have been seized, and the plans of the conspiracy discovered.

The rumour of a visit by Victor Emmanuel to Paris has been contradicted.

Sir Edward Dering, Liberal, has been returned for East Kent by a small majority over Sir N. Knatchbull, Conservative.

It is stated that Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P. for Manchester, will retire at the next election, and that Mr. S. Laing will become a candidate for the seat.

The Metropolitan Underground Railway has been opened this day.

A memorandum has been published in the 'London Gazette,' stating the conditions on which the British Government will cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

The latest report of the Lancashire distress shows an improvement. The weekly expenditure of the committee is about £40,000. The Central Relief Committee has a balance of £350,000.

Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool; Mr. Frank Crossley, of Halifax; Mr. David Baxter, of Dundee; Sir Daniel Cooper, the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; Mr. Henry Rich, of Sonning, Berks; and Mr. Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, have been gazetted baronets.

Major-General Mackinnon has obtained the Colonelcy of the 26th Regiment.

The iron-screw steamer *Tamar*, 2811 tons register and 500-horse power, has been launched.

A large fire broke out lately in the Plymouth Theatre and caused a considerable amount of damage.

A collision occurred in the Solent between the *Ceylon*, carrying the Indian homeward mail, and a brig The brig was sunk.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the robbery of bank paper and the forgery of bank-notes has been concluded.

Saturday morning, January 10.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 106; Ditto Five-and-Half, 113.

Indian Five per Cents., 109.

Consols for Money, 93⅛ to 93¼; Ditto, Account, Feb. 5, 93⅛ to 93¼.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Money Market easy.

The Stock Markets have advanced.

Produce Markets steady. Tea sells to a fair extent. Silk in better demand at full prices. Indigo remains flat. Sugar without improvement. Rice steady. Saltpetre quiet at 39s. per cwt. Jute firm. Cutch 26s. per cwt. Shellac sells freely, but at lower prices.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 86s.; good middling, 86s. to 89s.; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt.; Market active.

Linseed firm at 63s. per quarter c. f. and i. for Calcutta; Bombay seed held for 70s., Rapseed has sold at 69s. to 79s. for Calcutta; Bombay, Guzerat, 75s. per quarter, market firm.

Cocoa-nut Oil quoted at £52 for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27½d. to 27¾d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18¼d.; fair Dhollera, 17¾d. per lb. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch 3lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 29d. per lb. Market firm, but little doing.

Cotton Market.

The sales in the Liverpool market this week have about 35,000 bales, prices closing yesterday rather lower for American cotton, but ⅛d. per lb. higher for Surat. To-day market is telegraphed as opening with more demand, sales about 4000 bales.

In the London market the sales have been 9,700 bales on the spot and 8,000 to arrive.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Major G. E. Ford, of the late 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, and Captain R. T. N. Tubbs, Bombay Invalid Establishment, have been permitted to retire from the service.

Arrivals Reported.

Mate J. D. Budd..... Indian Navy.
Midshipman J. D. Eades ..... ,,
Midshipman F. X. Lloyd ..... ,,

Extension of Leave Granted.

Lieut. F. W. Jones..... 18th N. I. 6 mo.

Permitted to Return to Duty.

Major F. Roome ..... 10th N. I.

Casualties In Her Majesty's Indian Service.

Walter Ewer, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, Jan. 5.

General Thomas Shubrick, H. M.'s Bengal Cavalry, Jan. 5.

Captain Richard Langslow, Retired List, Bengal Army, Jan. 4.

Major-General J. D. Stokes, Madras Infantry, Dec. 11.

Lieut-Colonel M. Hickley, Retired List, Madras Army, Jan. 9.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals from Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	At
Jan. 1	Thomas Mitchell	Mitchell	Liverpool.
2	Victory	Stephens.....	Gravesend.
5	Childwickbury	Faithful.....	Liverpool.

Departures for Bombay.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Jan. 1	United Service	Gaine	Gravesend.
3	Mystery	Stap.....	Ditto.
	Anchoreagh.....	Pryphet	Clyde.
	Euphrates	Guyther	Ditto.
5	British India	Hatrioll	Liverpool.
6	Fleur de Lis	Taylor.....	Holyhead.
7	Douglas Castle	Steele	Ditto.
	Shard	Curwen	Ditto.

Vessels Spoken with.

General Minie, Bombay to London, Oct. 19, lat. 30, long 42 E.

Margaret Kerr, Clyde to Bombay, Oct. 12, lat. 24 S., long. 28 W.

Powerful, Liverpool to Bombay, Dec. 17, off Cork.

Richard Cobden, Liverpool to Bombay, Nov. 15, lat. 41 S., long. 42 E.

Timandra, Falmouth to Bombay, Nov. 1, lat. 35 S., long. 18 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

Calcutta	Dec. 4	Received via Marseilles Jan. 5.
Madras	,, 6	
Bombay	,, 12	
Burmah	Nov. 13	Received via Southampton Jan. 10.
China	,, 15	
Ceylon	Dec. 9	

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